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ABSTRACT

Several studies indicate that child care needs will dramatically increase as current and former welfare recipients enter the work force. This study examined the number and characteristics of families and children in Cuyahoga County, Ohio that would qualify for non-assistance child care subsidies. Data were obtained from the Public Use Microdata Sample drawn from the 1990 census. Families were included in the study if they had at least 1 child under 13 years, were headed by a single working parent or by 2 working parents, and had a 1989 income at or below 185 percent of poverty level. The findings indicated that there were over 8,000 children whose families would qualify for non-assistance child under the current voucher system. Of working families, 6,347 (7 percent) had incomes up to 100 percent of poverty level and would qualify for child care subsidies under the present system. Seventy-seven percent of these families were single-parent families, and 15 percent had received public assistance income during the previous year. Standard child care home and center operating hours would meet the needs of 63 percent of families with working parents. (Four appendices include data tables.) (KB)

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**FAMILIES AND CHILDREN QUALIFYING
FOR NON-ASSISTANCE CHILD CARE
SUBSIDIES IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY**

October, 1997

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Table of Contents

Item	Page Number
List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	v
Executive Summary	1
Report of the Study	4
Introduction	4
Methodology	6
Sample	7
Findings	9
Children	9 - 13
Working Families	13 - 15
Parents	15 - 19
Conclusions	19
Appendix A - All children	22
Appendix B - Children at or below 185 % of poverty	24
Appendix C - PUMA map and table	30
Appendix D - All families	36
Appendix E - Industries employing parents	41

List of Tables

Table Number	Table Name	Page Number
1	Poverty thresholds in 1989	9
2	Ages of children of working parents by percent of poverty	10
3	Neighborhoods, communities and numbers of children within PUMA's	12
4	Number of 2-parent and single parent working families earning up to 100 percent of poverty, by receipt of public assistance and number of children under 13	14
5	Education level of parents by percent of poverty and receipt or non-receipt of public assistance income in 1989	16
6	Industries employing parents earning up to 100 percent of poverty	17
7	Parents' departure times for work by percent of poverty	18
8	Parents' commuting time to work by percent of poverty	19
A1	Children in all working families - city of Cleveland	23
A2	Children in all working families - west and east side suburbs	23
B1	Ages of children of working parents by percent of poverty and receipt of public assistance	25
B2	Children in 2-parent families by work status, ages of children, and percent of poverty	26
B3	Children in single parent families by work status, ages of children, and percent of poverty	26
B4	Ages of children of working parents by percent of poverty - city of Cleveland	27
B5	Ages of children of working parents by percent of poverty - west and east side suburbs	27
B6	Gender of children in working families by percent of poverty and area of residence	28
B7	Ethnicity of children in working families by percent of poverty and area of residence	28
B8	Race of children in working families by percent of poverty and area of residence - city of Cleveland	29

Table Number	Table Name	Page Number
B9	Race of children in working families by percent of poverty and area of residence - west and east side suburbs	29
C1	Number of children in working families with earnings up to 185 percent of poverty by age and PUMA area	31
D1	All working families by receipt of public assistance and number of children under age 13	37
D2	All working families by level of income, receipt of public assistance, and number of children under age 13	38
E1	Industries where parents are employed by percent of poverty	42

List of Figures

Figure Number	Figure Name	Page Number
I	Sample for PUMS Study	8
C1	Map of PUMA's	35

FAMILIES AND CHILDREN QUALIFYING FOR NON-ASSISTANCE CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background for the Study

At the request of the Cuyahoga County Department of Entitlement and Employment Services, the Center on Urban Poverty and Social Change has begun a study to determine the number and characteristics of families and children that would qualify for non-assistance child care subsidies. Information gained from this study will be used to plan for services needed as a part of the county's welfare reform efforts. In our study, we present findings for the following three questions raised by staff:

- ❑ How many single and two parent families with children under the age of 13 (by specific age categories) meet eligibility criteria for non-assistance child care?
- ❑ What are the industries in which those parents are working?
- ❑ What are the numbers and characteristics of the children in these families?

Methodology

We employed a cross-sectional design to develop a profile of working poor families who would qualify for subsidized child care at a point in time. We used the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Cuyahoga County, drawn from the 1990 census. The PUMS uses a random sample of five percent of the County's population. Families were included in the study if they:

- ❑ had at least one child under the age of 13;
- ❑ were headed by a single parent who was working or by two parents who were both working;
- ❑ had an income in 1989 that was at or below 185 percent of poverty. We chose this number to respond to current child care subsidy policy that permits those families earning up to 105 percent of poverty to qualify for non-assistance care and to present options to assist families with higher earnings who would have been eligible for subsidies under earlier policy.

We defined working as having had income from earnings during the week preceding the data collection. We included infants (those under age 1), toddlers (1 to 3 years old), pre-schoolers (3-5 years old), and school-age children (5-12 years old).

In discussing the findings, we focus on those families who would be able to seek

vouchers today. For the most part, we discuss children and families whose earnings were at or below 100 percent of poverty.

Findings

Children in Low-Income Working Families

- ❑ There were over 8,000 children under the age of 13 whose families would qualify for non-assistance child care under the current voucher system which requires that families have incomes at or below 105 percent of poverty. More than 18,000 children could receive vouchers if they were available to families earning up to 150 percent of poverty.
- ❑ School age children made up the largest group (60 percent) of those who would qualify for the current system of subsidies. One in five (20 percent) were pre-schoolers. Six percent were infants and 14 percent were toddlers.
- ❑ Close to three out of four of the children (74 percent) whose families earned up to 100 percent of poverty came from single parent families. These families are most likely to need subsidies to assure the availability of child care while the parent is working.
- ❑ Most of the children came from families in which one or both of the parents worked full time.
- ❑ Two out of three of the children (67 percent) lived in Cleveland.
- ❑ Children living in several urban neighborhoods were those most likely to qualify for subsidies. These neighborhoods include Detroit-Shoreway, Old Brooklyn, Clark, Tremont, Ohio City, Collinwood, Forest Hills, Euclid Green, Glenville, St. Clair-Superior, Buckeye-Shaker, Mt. Pleasant, Lee-Miles, Corlett, and Union-Miles.

Characteristics of Working Families

- ❑ Seven percent of working families in Cuyahoga County with children under the age of 13 had incomes at or below 100 percent of poverty and would qualify for child care subsidies under the county's present subsidy arrangements.
- ❑ Seventy-seven percent of families earning at or below 100 percent of poverty were single parent families and 15 percent had received income from public assistance sources during the previous year.
- ❑ Eighty-eight percent of the families had two or fewer children under the age of 13. Twelve percent had three or more children under the age of 13.

Characteristics of the Low-income Working Parents

- ❑ There were 6,347 parents of children in families earning up to 100 percent of poverty. One in four (26 percent) had less than a high school degree and 37 percent had a diploma or GED. Because a large number of parents lacked post-secondary education, they could experience long-term earnings stagnation and require ongoing child care subsidies.
- ❑ Parents tended to work close to where they lived. More than 76 percent of the parents commuted 30 minutes or less to their jobs. It is most likely that these parents would want their child care located near their homes as well.
- ❑ Standard child care home and center operating hours would meet the needs of 63 percent of parents earning at or under 100 percent of poverty who departed from home during morning hours. However, 18 percent of parents left home between 4:30p.m. and Midnight. These parents could not use centers or homes offering only standard hours of care, severely limiting their child care choices.
- ❑ Almost one quarter of the parents (24 percent) with earnings at or below 100 percent of poverty worked in the professional service industry, most often in health-related or educational service jobs. Retail and manufacturing industries accounted for another 36 percent of parents' employment. Within these industries, parents were clustered in restaurant, grocery, bakery and other food work, iron, steel and foundry work, and machinery, appliance, and electrical manufacturing.

Conclusions

Child care subsidies offer significant value to single and two-parent low-income working families. Many of the families discussed above are particularly vulnerable to job loss and wage stagnation. Subsidies could provide the means for remaining independent of the welfare system for those with little education and work in the service sector. Even if subsidies were available to all of the 10,950 families and 18,136 children earning incomes at or below 150 percent of poverty, it is unlikely that all would choose to avail themselves of this benefit. The majority of children are of school age and do not require full time child care services, many parents work non-standard hours and cannot locate regulated care, and parents of the youngest children prefer care with relatives or friends.

Although more than 8,000 children could enter the subsidy system with family earnings at or below 100 percent of poverty, more than half of those are of school age, requiring care for only part of the day and/or part of the year. Many of the pre-school children could already be enrolled in Head Start or in other subsidized care. In addition, those 1,152 parents working non-standard hours could not obtain regulated out-of-home care for their children and could not use the subsidies for which they might be eligible.

FAMILIES AND CHILDREN QUALIFYING FOR NON-ASSISTANCE CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY

INTRODUCTION

As the state of Ohio implements its welfare reform legislation on October 1st, 1997, to meet requirements of the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Act (PRWOA), adults in families currently receiving cash assistance will be required to participate in work activities for 30 hours each week. Families' cash assistance benefits will be time-limited and efforts will be made to assure that new applicants for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) are involved in work activities almost immediately upon applying for TANF benefits. It is expected that increasing numbers of cash assistance recipients will require subsidized child care services as they begin to participate in work activities and then transition to employment.

In Ohio, subsidized child care services have also been available in the past to working poor families who earned up to a maximum of 185 percent of poverty. These families made a co-payment using a sliding fee scale. The amount of the payments depended upon the family's income and number of children. In House Bill 408, the welfare reform legislation passed by the Ohio legislature in July, 1997, the provisions for child care subsidies for working parents were changed. The Ohio Department of Human Services will now provide child care subsidies only for families whose incomes do not exceed 105 percent of poverty at the time of application for the subsidy. Families may retain vouchers until their incomes reach 150 percent of poverty and the non-assistance voucher system is in place only as long as current funding is available. However, the intent of both federal and state welfare reform legislation is to assist people to obtain and retain employment and it is expected that the need and demand for subsidies for these families will continue to increase.

Child care subsidies were first provided to states for AFDC participants in education, training, work activities, and for those receiving transitional services, as a part of the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS), beginning in 1988. Care for children of working poor families, those deemed to be "at risk of welfare dependence" was initially made available to states as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act in 1991. Under the PRWOA, these child care funding streams (along with some others) have been combined into the Child Care Development Fund, a block grant to states. Although funds have been available for child care subsidies in all of the states since 1988, there is little accurate information about use of these child care subsidies, family participation patterns, care preferences, or costs of care. As the state of Ohio and its counties alter cash assistance programs and support services to meet welfare reform requirements, it is important to examine projected needs and demand for child care services.

Several national and/or statewide (outside of Ohio) studies have indicated that the need for child care as a support for working parents will dramatically increase as current

and former welfare recipients enter the labor force and begin a journey toward self-sufficiency. These studies show that prevailing vacancy rates are low (between 5 and 10 percent of all center and home based child care slots) and child care services that low income families most desire are not readily available near their homes.

At the request of the Cuyahoga Department of Entitlement and Employment Services, the Center on Urban Poverty and Social Change has undertaken a study of projected needs for subsidized child care. The study addresses the potential care demands of families currently receiving cash assistance that will be required to participate in work activities under state-legislated welfare reform. It also addresses the potential need for child care subsidies among those families earning up to 185 percent of poverty, although implementation of Ohio H. B. 408 currently permits only those earning up to 105 percent of poverty to gain access to subsidies.

This is the first of four reports that respond to a series of questions raised by Cuyahoga County officials regarding the use of child care subsidies. The study reported here is specifically concerned with working families that would be considered "at risk," those that would be eligible for non-assistance child care were they to seek subsidized care from the County. In this report, we address the following questions:

- ❑ How many single and two parent working families with children under the age of 13 (by specific age categories) meet eligibility criteria for non-assistance child care? Beginning October 1, 1997, only those working families earning at or below 105 percent of poverty are eligible for non-assistance child care subsidies.
- ❑ What are the industries in which those parents are working?
- ❑ What are the numbers and characteristics of the children in these families?

Information in this report can be used by the County to demonstrate the need for child care services in specific neighborhoods or areas of the County should those who were eligible for services seek them. The report clearly indicates the number of children by age and percentage of poverty that would be eligible for child care subsidies so that staff and administrators can adequately plan for service demand and an adequate supply of care. It also details the industries in which parents of these children work, providing data that might assist in program advocacy and/or marketing efforts.

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a cross-sectional design to develop a profile of working poor families who would qualify for subsidized child care at a point in time. We used the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for Cuyahoga County, drawn from the 1990 census. The PUMS uses a random sample of five percent of the County's population. Although the data in the PUMS was collected in 1989, we believe that it has value for this study. It provides a conservative estimate of the number of families and children that would be eligible for subsidized child care. The local economy in 1990 was similar to that of 1996, which justifies using this data source. For example, the unemployment rate for Cleveland Lorain Elyria Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) was 5.3 percent in 1990 and 5.2 percent in 1996. The PMSA's labor force equaled about 1.1 million persons, with approximately 57,000 persons unemployed in both years. Other statewide data indicate small differences in economic conditions during the last few years:

- ❑ Between 1990 and 1994, the median income in Ohio went from \$34,032 to \$31,855 (in 1994 dollars).
- ❑ In Ohio in 1989, 11.5 percent of the population was poor and in 1994, 14.1 percent of the population was poor.

We also have examined national population trends to determine if the population distribution in 1989 is similar to or different from the most current distribution. We find the following:

- ❑ In 1989 children under age 5 constituted 7.5 percent of the population, those between the ages of 5 and 9 were 7.2 percent and those between the ages of 10 and 14 were 6.9 percent. In 1995, children under age 5 constituted 7.4 percent of the population, those 5 to 9 made up 7.3 percent and those 10 to 14 made up 7.2 percent.
- ❑ In 1990, 61.9 percent of persons were married, 22.2 were never married, and 15.9 percent were widowed or divorced. In 1995, 60.9 percent were married, 22.9 percent had never been married, and 16.2 percent were widowed or divorced.
- ❑ In 1990 there were 66,090,000 family households in the United States and in 1995, there were 69,305,000 family households. In 1990, 79.2 percent of these households were made up of married couple families, 4.4 percent were made up of single parent male-headed families, and 16.4 percent were made up of female-headed families. In 1995, 77.7 percent were married couple families, 4.7 percent were male-headed families, and 17.6 percent were female-headed families.

While changes in the population are apparent during the past five years, these changes have been gradual. The trend most apparent here is the growth of single parent family households. The moderate shifts indicated here do not lessen the other benefits of using the PUMS data.

Finally, it is important to note that the PUMS provides a level of detail that permits us to examine children in working families in very small geographic areas. There are 11

Public Use Microdata Areas in the County from which we can draw information about families and children.

Study Sample

Beginning with all of the families sampled in the PUMS, we selected for the study families in which a single parent or both parents were working. These were families with children under the age of 13 and income from earnings at 185 percent of poverty or lower. Ohio's new welfare reform legislation provides for subsidies to working low-income families earning up to 105 percent of poverty at the time of application for subsidies. Families may continue their use of subsidies until they are earning up to 150 percent of poverty and as long as current funding is available. However, we have included information in the study for children and families earning up to 185 percent of poverty to permit county staff and decision-makers to examine the needs of all of the families that would have been eligible under the past system of subsidies.

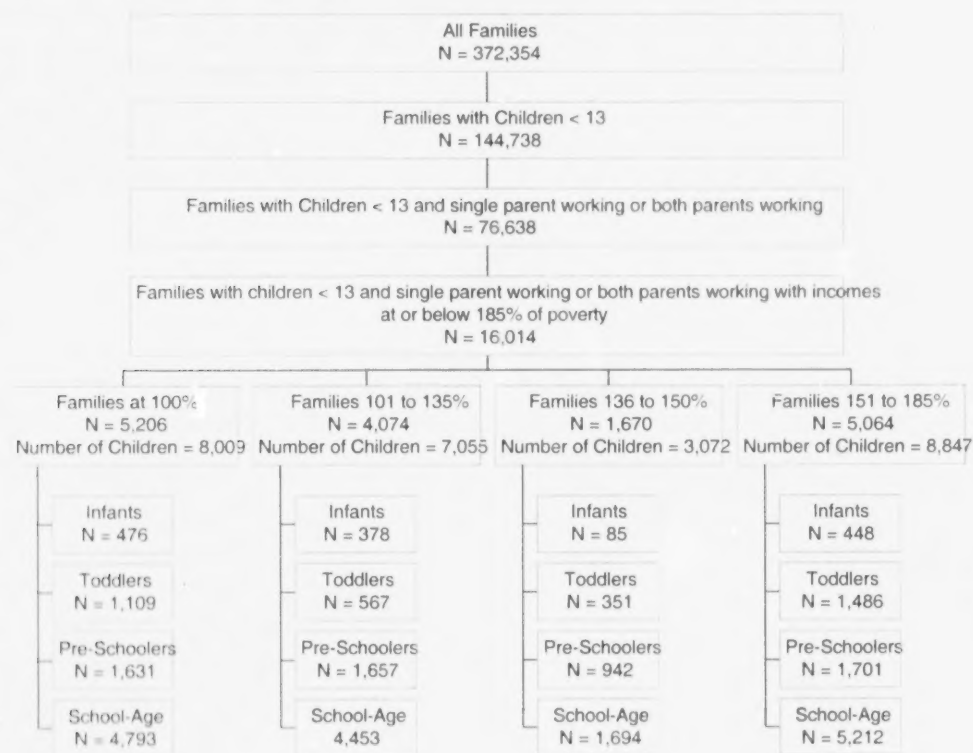
In all of these families both parents or the single parent had worked either full or part-time (35 hours of work in a week is considered full time; less than 35 hours is considered part-time work). All had income from earnings during the week prior to the one in which the data were collected. We included families in which there had been income from public assistance sources such as AFDC and General Assistance during the previous year, as well as those families with no public assistance income. These working families are most likely to have difficulty paying for child care and are thus most likely to need child care subsidies. Figure 1 on the following page indicates the study sample.

To provide context for the children of specific concern in the study, we begin by reporting information about all of the children under age 13 in the county. We then provide more specific information regarding the numbers and characteristics of those children from the single and two-parent working families discussed above. We included infants (those under age 1), toddlers (1 to 3 years old), pre-schoolers (3-5 years old), and school-age children (5-12 years old).

For the children, we report demographics: age, gender, race, and ethnicity and PUMA (area of residence). For both families and children, we discuss our findings according to the level of family income. In the report we focus on children, families and parents earning at or below 100 percent of poverty; in appendices we provide detailed data for those earning up to 185 percent of poverty. We discuss the location of the family's residence (Cleveland, eastern suburbs, or western suburbs), and receipt or non-receipt of public assistance income. For parents, we report level of education and employment information: industries in which they were employed, commute time, and time of departure.

Figure 1

Sample for PUMS Study



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To provide a context for understanding the incomes of these families, we have included a description of poverty thresholds for 1989, shown below as Table 1. Thus, a two-parent family with two children and an income at 100 percent of poverty would be earning \$12,575. The same family with earnings at 150 percent of poverty would have had an income of \$18,862. A single parent family with two children and an income at 100 percent of poverty would be earning \$9,990. The same family with income at 150 percent of poverty would be earning \$14,985.

Table 1
Poverty thresholds in 1989 by size of family and number of related children under 18 years.

Size of Family Unit	Related Children Under 18 Years						
	One child	Two children	Three children	Four children	Five children	Six children	Seven or More
2 Persons	\$8,547						
3 Persons	9,981	9,990					
4 Persons	12,999	12,575	12,619				
5 Persons	15,648	15,169	14,798	14,572			
6 Persons	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	16,259		
7 Persons	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	17,828	
8 or More Persons	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230

One caution should be noted in our estimates of the numbers of children from two-parent working families that would qualify for subsidized care. It is possible that in some of these families, parents have developed work schedules that permit each one of them to be a child care provider. Parents may work during different shifts and/or on different days so that they can be with their children rather than seeking a formal child care situation. Because we did not attempt to determine the number of parents who have made such arrangements, our reported numbers may be overestimated. At the same time, we did not include in the study two-parent families in which only one of the parents was working. It is possible that the second parent might want to work if a job were available. In this case we may have underestimated the number of families that would qualify for subsidies.

FINDINGS

All Children in Working Families in Cuyahoga County

There were a total of 120,303 children under the age of 13 in working two-parent and single parent families in Cuyahoga County. Thirty-two percent of the children (37,905) lived in Cleveland. Thirty-five percent (42,347 children) lived in the western suburbs and 33 percent (40,051) lived in the eastern suburbs. Six percent of the children (7,603) were infants, 14 percent (17,107) were toddlers, 22 percent (26,486) were pre-schoolers, and 58 percent (69,107) were school-age children. Fifty-four percent of the children (65,436) had parents who worked full time and forty-six percent (54,867

children) came from families in which at least one parent worked part-time. These children represent the universe of children who would be most likely to compete for formal (regulated) and informal child care services within the county. Tables A1 and A2 present findings for these children.

Children in Families with Earnings Below Selected Poverty Thresholds

Of the 120,303 children described above, 8,009 (30 percent) were from families that had incomes at or below 100 percent of poverty. Families of these children would be eligible to apply for child care subsidies. At a point in time, 18,136 children whose families earned at or below 150 percent of poverty could be eligible to participate in non-assistance child care if the threshold for entry were raised to this level (because PUMS data are cross-sectional, we cannot determine how many families could enter at 100 percent of poverty and remain in the system till they reached 150 percent of poverty).

Table 2 below summarizes information for children whose families earned at or below 150 percent of poverty by age and percent of poverty. Most of the children in families earning at or below 100 percent of poverty were of school age (60 percent) and would not require child care on a full time basis. An additional 20 percent were pre-schoolers and many of these could have been participants in part- or full-day Head Start programs. In addition, 22 percent of the children whose families had earned up to 100 percent of poverty had received income from public assistance sources during the previous year. These families might have received transitional or some other kind of child care subsidies, rather than drawing on the non-guaranteed portion of the program.

Table 2
Ages of children of working parents by percent of poverty

Percent of Poverty	Infants (Up to year 1)	Toddlers (Ages 1 - 2)	Pre-Schoolers (Ages 3 - 5)	School-Aged (Ages 6 - 12)	Total All	Percentages of Children
Up to 100%	476	1,109	1,631	4,793	8,009	44%
101 - 135%	378	567	1,657	4,453	7,055	39%
136 - 150%	85	351	942	1,694	3,072	17%
Total all Children	939	2,027	4,230	10,940	18,136	100%
Percentages of Children	5%	11%	23%	61%	100%	

Among those children in families earning at or below 100 percent of poverty, 26 percent (2,062) were in two-parent working families. Both parents of 697 children (9 percent of the 8,009 children) worked full time. Both parents of 437 children (5 percent of the children) worked part time and for 928 children (12 percent of the children) one parent worked full time, one part-time.

Seventy-four percent of the children (5,947) were in single parent working families earning at or below 100 percent of poverty. In these families, the parent of 3,318 children

(41 percent of the total 8,009 children) worked full time and the parent of 2,629 children (33 percent) worked part-time.

Among the children from two-parent and single parent families with earnings at or below 100 percent of poverty, there were a total of 476 infants (6 percent of the 8,009 children), 1,109 toddlers (14 percent of the children), 1,631 pre-schoolers (20 percent of the children), and 4,793 school-age children (60 percent of the children). Sixty-seven percent of these children (5,339) lived in Cleveland. An additional 13 percent of the children (1,041) lived in Cleveland's west side suburbs and 20 percent (1,629) lived in the eastern suburbs of Cuyahoga County.

A total of 4,015 of the children (50 percent) from families earning at or below 100 percent of poverty had parents who worked full time. Among these children, 281 (4 percent of the 8,009 children) were infants, 704 (9 percent of the children) were toddlers, 847 (10 percent of the children) were pre-schoolers, and 2,183 (27 percent of the children) were school age. The remaining 3,994 children (50 percent) came from single and two-parent families in which parents worked part-time. Among these children, 195 (2 percent) were infants, 405 (5 percent) were toddlers, 784 (10 percent) were pre-schoolers, and 2,610 (33 percent) were school-age.

Among the 18,136 children whose families earned up to 150 percent of poverty and could receive subsidies at a point in time, 939 were infants (5 percent), 2,027 were toddlers (11 percent), 4,230 were pre-schoolers (23 percent), and 10,940 were school-age (61 percent). Twelve percent of the children (2,094) were in two-parent families where both parents worked full time. Twenty-three percent (4,270) were in two-families in which one or both parents worked part-time. Forty-four percent of the children (8,006) lived in single parent families in which the single parent worked full time. Twenty-one percent of the children (3,766) were in single parent families in which the single parent worked part-time. Tables B1 - B5 in Appendix B provide additional information about all of the children.

Characteristics of the Children

Gender: Among the 8,009 children whose families earned at or below 100 percent of poverty and would be eligible to apply for subsidies, 3,899 (49 percent) were boys and 4,110 (51 percent) were girls.

Ethnicity: Six percent of the children (502) were of Hispanic background and 94 percent (7,507) were non-Hispanic.

Race: Fifty-one percent of the children (4,043) were White, 44 percent (3,543) were Black, 2 percent (144) were Asian, and 3 percent (279) were other races.

Tables B6 - B9 in Appendix B provide additional detail regarding these characteristics.

Areas and Neighborhood Residences of Children

The map shown as Figure C1 in Appendix C indicates the neighborhoods and communities that are situated in each PUMA. In Table 3 below, we show each PUMA, the neighborhoods and/or communities it contains and the total number of children under age 13 with family earnings at or below 100 percent and at or below 150 percent of poverty in the PUMA.

Table 3
Neighborhoods, Communities and Numbers of Children Within PUMA's

PUMA Number	Neighborhoods and Communities	Total Number of Children under 13	
		100%	150%
3901	Edgewater, Cudell, W. Boulevard, Jefferson, Puritas-Longmead, Riverside, Kamm's Corners, Jefferson, and a small portion of Detroit-Shoreway	853	1,871
3902	Detroit-Shoreway, Stockyards, Old Brooklyn, Brooklyn Centre, Clark-Fulton, Tremont, and Ohio City	1,008	1,819
3903	N. Collinwood, S. Collinwood, Euclid Green, Forest Hills, Bratenahl, Glenville, St. Clair-Superior, and a small part of University	1,458	2,625
3904	Part of Woodland Hills, Buckeye-Shaker, Mt. Pleasant, Lee-Miles, Corlett, Union-Miles	972	2,330
3905	Goodrich-Kirtland Park, Hough, Fairfax, Kinsman, S. Broadway, N. Broadway, Industrial Valley, Downtown, and parts of University and Woodland Hills	1,048	2,215
4000	Bay Village, Rocky River, Lakewood, Fairview Park, N. Olmstead, Westlake	475	1,439
4100	Brookpark, Middleburg Heights, Strongsville, Olmstead Falls, Olmstead Township, Berea	113	637
4200	Parma Heights, Parma, Brooklyn Heights, Cuyahoga Heights, Valley View, Independence, Brecksville, Broadview Heights, N. Royalton, Seven Hills	453	1,104
4300	Garfield Heights, Maple Heights, Walton Hills, Bedford, Oakwood, Glenwillow, Solon, Bentleyville, Chagrin Falls Village and Township, Hunting Valley, Moreland Hills, Orange, Woodmere, Warrensville Township, Warrensville Heights, North Randall, Bedford Heights	536	1,496
4400	E. Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, Shaker Heights, University Heights	612	1,344
4500	Euclid, Richmond Heights, Highland Heights, Mayfield Village, Gates Mills, Pepper Pike, Mayfield Heights, Beachwood, Lyndhurst, S. Euclid	481	1,256

Table C1, shown in Appendix C, provides further details concerning the children in each PUMA. The largest numbers of children qualifying for subsidies lived in PUMA's 3902, 3903, 3904 and 3905. Children living in these areas accounted for 56 percent of the children whose families earned at or below 100 percent of poverty and half of the children whose families earned at or below 150 percent of poverty.

Working Families in Cuyahoga County

There are a total of 76,638 two-parent and single parent working families in Cuyahoga County with children under the age of 13. Sixty-nine percent (52,906) were two-parent working families and thirty-one percent of these (23,732 families) were single parent families. Four percent of these families (2,837 families) had received income from public assistance sources during the past year and 96 percent (73,801) reported no public assistance income for the previous year. Fifty-five percent of these families (41,957 families) had one child under 13 and 33 percent (25,787) had two children under 13. Ten percent of the families (7,282) had 3 children under the age of 13 and the remaining families (2 percent) had 4 or 5 children (1,258 and 354 respectively). Table D1 in Appendix D describes all of these families.

Of these families, 5,206 or 7 percent of the county's families earned incomes of 100 percent of poverty or less and would be eligible to apply for subsidies. Among these families, 1,211 or 23 percent were two-parent working families and 3,995 or 77 percent were single parent working families. Twenty-four percent (1,228 families) had received income from public assistance sources during the previous year and 76 percent (3,978 families) reported no income from public assistance sources. Fifty-five percent of these families (2,848 families) had one child under 13 and 33 percent (1,731 families) had two children under 13. Ten percent of the families (549 families) had 3 children under the age of 13. The remaining families (2 percent or 78) had 4 children. Table 4 below shows these families.

While these families had fewer children under the age of 13 than those with earnings above 100 percent of poverty, more than three out of four were single parent families and almost one out of four had received public assistance income in the previous year. These families would be most at risk for moving back and forth between temporary assistance and work. In addition, their low earnings could indicate the need for child care subsidies for a long duration.

Table 4
Number of 2 parent and single parent working families with earnings of up to 100 percent of poverty by receipt of public assistance and number of children under age 13

	Number of Children				Total number of families
	1 child under 13	2 children under 13	3 children under 13	4 children under 13	
2 Parent working families					
Families receiving public assistance income in 1989	61	83	45		189
Families with no public assistance income in 1989	463	395	132	32	1,022
1 parent working families					
Families receiving public assistance income in 1989	730	214	95		1,039
Families with no public assistance income in 1989	1,594	1,039	277	46	2,956
Total number of families	2,848	1,731	549	78	5,206
Percentages of Families	55%	33%	10%	2%	100%

Among the 10,950 families earning at or below 150 percent of poverty that would be eligible for subsidies at a point in time, 3,239 were two-parent families (30 percent) and 7,711 were single parent families (70 percent). Eighteen percent of the families (1,991 families) had income from public assistance sources during the previous year and 82 percent (8,959 families) reported no public assistance income during the previous year. Half of the families had one child under the age of 13 (5,519 families). Thirty-three percent of the families had two children under 13 (3,653 families). The remainder of the families (4 percent) had four or five children (313 and 79 respectively). Table D2 in Appendix D describes these families.

Families earning at or below 150 percent of poverty tended to be larger than their higher income counterparts. Sixteen percent of lower income families had three or more children, while 11 percent of higher income families had three or more children. Lower income families were more likely to have received income from public assistance sources. Only 1 percent of families (846 families) earning above 150 percent of poverty had received income from public assistance sources, while 18 percent of families (1,991 families) with incomes at or below 150 percent of poverty had received public assistance income during the previous year. Single parent families were also more common among the families with earnings below 150 percent of poverty. Among families with earnings above 150 percent of poverty, 24 percent (16,021 families) were single parent families and among the lower income families, 70 percent (7,711) were single parent families. Lower income families were more vulnerable and thus more likely to turn or return to public assistance income sources should they lose income from earnings and/or other resource

assistance. The children and parents comprising families earning at or below 150 percent of poverty are the families for whom decisions regarding child care subsidies will have the greatest impact.

The data indicate that 15 percent of the county's children from working families could participate in the child care subsidy program if vouchers are available to families earning up to 150 percent of poverty at the time of entry. Most parents of these children worked full time, although 44 percent worked part-time. While 35 percent of the children were from two-parent families, 65 percent were children in single parent families. These families might be most likely to seek subsidies because there was not an apparent partner with whom they could adjust work schedules and accommodate their children's needs. Three out of five children who would qualify for subsidies lived in Cleveland. Eighteen percent lived in west side suburbs and 22 percent lived in east side suburbs. School-aged children accounted for 61 percent of the children who would qualify for subsidies. Pre-school aged children accounted for 23 percent of the children. Toddlers accounted for 11 percent of the children and infants accounted for 5 percent of the children.

Parents Earning At or Below 150 Percent of Poverty

Among the low-income working families are 14,093 adults who are parents of the children described above. Seventeen percent of the parents (2,447) had received some form of public assistance income during the previous year and 83 percent (18,793) had received no income from public assistance sources.

Parents earning at or below 100 percent of poverty comprised 45 percent of this group. These parents would be eligible to apply for child care subsidies. The education level that these parents had achieved might provide some clues about their ability to increase their earnings and manage child care expenses without subsidies. Among those earning at or below 100 percent of poverty, thirty-five percent of parents (482) who had received public assistance income had less than a high school diploma, while only 23 percent (1,155) of those who had no public assistance income had not obtained a diploma or a GED certificate. While only 2 percent (25 persons) of those who had received income from public assistance sources had college degrees, 10 percent (513 persons) of those who had no public assistance income had obtained college degrees. Overall, 26 percent of parents (1,637 persons) had not obtained a high school diploma and 37 percent (2,368 persons) had obtained only a high school diploma or GED. Twenty-three percent (1,444 persons) had some college courses, 6 percent (360 persons) had received associate's degrees, and 8 percent (538 persons) had received college degrees. Table 5 on the following page shows the educational information for these parents and for parents with earnings at or below 150 percent of poverty.

More than half of these parents might have difficulties competing in the marketplace for employment that requires significant education or higher level skills. Thus their opportunities to increase their earned income beyond the levels at which subsidies are available could be very limited.

Table 5

Education level of working parents by percent of poverty and receipt or non-receipt of public assistance income in 1989

	Level of Education	Up to 100% of poverty	101 - 135% of poverty	136 - 150% of poverty	Total
Parents with public assistance income	Less than high school completion	482	265	36	783
	High school diploma, GED	556	232	122	910
	Some college	282	216	71	569
	Associate's degree	20	118		138
	College degree or higher	25	22		47
Sub-total with public assistance income		1,365	853	229	2,447
Parents with no public assistance income	Less than high school completion	1,155	882	238	2,275
	High school diploma, GED	1,812	2,047	657	4,516
	Some college	1,162	1,082	801	3,045
	Associate's degree	340	194	129	663
	College degree or higher	513	449	185	1,147
Sub-total with no public assistance income		4,982	4,654	2,010	11,646
Total all		6,347	5,507	2,239	14,093

Industries in Which Parents Are Employed

Table 6 on the following page indicates the industries in which Cuyahoga County parents earning at up to 100 percent of poverty are employed. Of the 6,347 parents reporting employment, 24 percent (1,532 persons) worked in professional services industries, for the most part in health related or educational services, 22 percent (1,372 persons) worked in the retail industry, with most working in restaurants and lounges and in retail groceries, dairies, and bakeries. Fifteen percent (936 persons) were employed in manufacturing jobs, for the most part in iron, steel, metalwork and foundry work, or in machinery, appliance, electrical, or computer manufacturing. Table E1 in Appendix E contains details for the industries in which parents work.

Table 6
Industries in which working parents with earnings at or below 100 percent of poverty are employed

Industry	Number of Parents	Percent of Total
Agriculture	200	3.2%
Construction	137	2.2%
Manufacturing	936	14.7%
Transportation	418	6.6%
Wholesale	106	1.6%
Retail	1,372	21.6%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	330	5.2%
Business, Repair Service	607	9.6%
Personal Service	382	6.0%
Entertainment	214	3.4%
Professional Service	1,532	24.1%
Public Administration	113	1.8%
Total Parents	6,347	100%

Should the county consider advocacy efforts on behalf of parents needing child care assistance, health-related and educational institutions should be targeted. Nationally, these industries have been most active in supporting on-site employer sponsored child care, as well as other forms of private child care subsidies (Hayes, Palmer, & Zaslow, 1990). Those parents working in retail or manufacturing jobs are least likely to find support for meeting child care needs among their employers (Hayes et al.).

Departures for Work

Most child care arrangements are available only for standard daytime work hours, while many parents work during second or third shifts (Hofferth, 1996). Casper (1997) reported that in 1993, use of organized child care facilities for non-day shift employment accounted for only 22 percent of all child care arrangements. The General Accounting Office (GAO, 1997) reported that only 12 to 35 percent of child care providers in four communities and counties they studied offered non-standard hours of care. Family home care providers tended to offer non-standard hours, rather than center providers that would have greater capacity.

We report departure times to indicate the need for flexible child care arrangements that would assist parents who work during non-standard hours. Table 7 below shows departure times for 12,837 parents earning up to 150 percent of poverty who reported leaving their homes for work. Seventy percent of parents (8,932 persons) departed from home between 6:30am and noon. Child care offered during standard hours (7:00am to 6:00pm) would, for the most part, meet the needs of these parents. Ten percent of the parents (1,333 parents) departed for work between noon and 4:30pm. Standard hours of child care would only partially meet the needs of these families; if both parents or the

single parent worked full time, other non-standard and probably non-formal (not licensed or regulated) child care arrangements would have to be made to accommodate the children's needs. Seven percent of the parents (878) left for work between 4:30pm and midnight. Standard hours of care would not at all meet these parents' needs and they would require alternative arrangements. The 1,694 parents (13 percent) departing for work between midnight and 6:30am faced an additional challenge. If they sought care outside of their homes, they would disrupt their children's sleep to transport them to child care. Should they have preferred center-based care for their children, their choices would be extremely limited; only 4 centers in the county offer 24-hour care (Starting Point, 1997).

Among parents whose earnings were at or below 100 percent of poverty who could apply for non-assistance child care, there were 5,739 who reported leaving home for work. Sixty-nine percent (3,981 parents) left for work during morning hours and could be accommodated in standard child care programs. Eleven percent (606 parents) left home during early afternoon hours and could be partially accommodated in standard child care programs. Seven percent (395 parents) left for work between 4:30pm and midnight and would require alternative care arrangements. The remaining 13 percent of parents (757) would face the difficult task of finding care in 24-hour programs.

Table 7
Departure times for work by percent of poverty

Departure Time	Up to 100% of Poverty	101 - 135% of Poverty	136 - 150% of Poverty	Total Number of People
6:30am - 8:30am	2,628	2,635	1,130	6,393
8:30am - Noon	1,353	858	328	2,539
Noon - 2:30pm	211	230		441
2:30pm - 4:30pm	395	341	156	892
4:30pm - 6:30pm	183	129	106	418
6:30pm - 10:30pm	128	128	48	304
10:30pm - Midnight	84	16	56	156
Midnight - 6:30pm	757	665	272	1,694
Work at home	608	505	143	1,256
Total number of people	6,347	5,507	2,239	14,093

Parents' Commute Times

Among parents earning at or below 150 percent of poverty who would qualify for non-assistance child care, 12,837 persons reported travel time (of the total 14,093 persons, 1,256 worked at home). More than 85 percent (10,930 persons) indicated they traveled for no longer than 30 minutes to get to their jobs and an additional 10 percent (1,317 persons) traveled up to 45 minutes to get to work. Four percent (546 persons) traveled from 45 - 90 minutes to get to their jobs. Fewer than 1 percent of persons traveled more than 90 minutes to get to work.

Among parents earning at or below 100 percent of poverty who could apply for subsidies under current policy, commute times were similar. Of the 5,739 parents who commuted to work, 84 percent (4,820) had commute times of less than 30 minutes. Eleven percent (636) would have commute times of up to 45 minutes and four percent (258) would have commute times of 45 - 90 minutes. Again, less than 1 percent of parents commuted more than 90 minutes for work. Table 8 below shows parents' commute times.

Table 8
Commuting time to work by percent of poverty

Travel Time	Up to 100% of Poverty	101 - 135% of Poverty	136 - 150% of Poverty	Total Number of Persons
Travel < 15 minutes	2,401	2,102	801	5,304
Travel 15 - 30 minutes	2,419	2,130	1,077	5,626
Travel 30 - 45 minutes	636	536	145	1,317
Travel 45 - 60 minutes	213	134	35	382
Travel 60 - 90 minutes	45	81	38	164
Travel > 90 minutes	25	19		44
Work at home	608	505	143	1,256
Total Number of Persons	6,347	5,507	2,239	14,093

CONCLUSIONS

Because earnings of working families applying for child care subsidies can be no more than 105 percent of poverty, we focus in the conclusions on those families with earnings at or below 100 percent of poverty. A total of 5,206 Cuyahoga County working families were earning at or below 100 percent of poverty and could apply for subsidies under these arrangements.

The findings indicated greater disadvantage among the families earning at or below 100 percent of poverty who could apply for subsidies, than among those whose earnings were above 100 percent of poverty. Seventy-six percent (3,995) of those earning at or below 100 percent of poverty were single parent families. Twenty-four percent had received public assistance income during the previous year. Eighty-eight percent of the families (4,579) had two or fewer children under the age of 13. Family size, single-parent status and past history of public assistance indicate the vulnerability of these families. They often have limited resources and loss of their earnings and/or child care subsidy could easily result in a return to public assistance.

Families with earnings up to 100 percent of poverty that could apply for subsidies included 8,009 children. Most of these children in families earning up to 100 percent of poverty were of school age and one-fifth were pre-schoolers. Twenty-two percent of the children (1,788) came from families that had received income from public assistance sources during the previous year.

Almost three quarters of the children (5,947) from families with earnings of up to 100 percent of poverty came from single parent families. Two-thirds of the children lived in Cleveland (5,339 children). Half of the children came from families in which the parents worked full time (4,015). Six percent of the children (476 children) whose families could apply for subsidies were infants and fourteen percent (1,109 children) were toddlers. Twenty percent (1,631 children) were pre-school age and 60 percent (4,793 children) were school age.

Children living in several urban neighborhoods were those most likely to come from families earning at or below 100 percent of poverty and to qualify for subsidies. These neighborhoods included Detroit-Shoreway, Old Brooklyn, Clark, Tremont, Ohio City, Collinwood, Forest Hills, Euclid Green, Glenville, St. Clair-Superior, Buckeye-Shaker, Mt. Pleasant, Lee-Miles, Corlett, and Union-Miles.

There were 6,347 parents of children whose families earned at or below 100 percent of poverty and could apply for subsidies. Twenty-six percent of the parents earning at or below 100 percent of poverty (1,637 parents) had less than a high school degree, 37 percent (2,368 parents) had a diploma or GED, and 23 percent (1,444) had some college courses. Fourteen percent (898 parents) had received Associate's or Baccalaureate degrees. The number of parents without a high school diploma or with only a high school diploma indicates significant limitations to increasing earnings in an economy that demands high levels of attainment and skill. Thus, many of these families would be likely to require subsidies for an indefinite length of time.

Many parents commuted only a short distance to work. More than 84 percent of parents earning at or below 100 percent of poverty (4,820 persons) traveled 30 minutes or less to their jobs. Also, most parents worked during standard hours in which child care is most likely to be available. Sixty-nine percent of parents (3,981) departed from home at times that would make child care most accessible. However, 20 percent of parents left home between 4:30pm and 6:30am. These parents could not use centers or homes offering only standard hours of care. Thus, their child care choices would be severely limited.

Twenty-four percent of parents (1,532) earning at or below 100 percent of poverty worked in the professional service industry. They most often worked at health-related or educational service jobs. Retail and manufacturing industries accounted for another 36 percent of parents' employment (2,308 parents). Within these industries, parents were clustered in restaurant, grocery, bakery and other food work, iron, steel and foundry work, and machinery, appliance, and electrical manufacturing.

These data indicated that 8,009 children in 6,347 families could apply for subsidies under the new non-assistance child care policies. Currently, about 5,000 children receive subsidies for non-assistance care. This group includes children in families earning up to 150 percent of poverty who were able to qualify for subsidies under previous policies. Many of these children may spend several years in the subsidy program because of parents' low earnings. Thus, it is difficult to compare this number with the point-in-time estimates derived from the use of census data. Nevertheless, with the more restricted eligibility criteria for entering the non-assistance child care subsidy program and a pool of children aged 0 to 5 that is smaller than the existing number of participants (3,216 versus 3,512 children currently using subsidies), the demand from non-TANF working poor families may not increase in the short run.

There may be little change in demand for several reasons. Many families prefer placement of their youngest child/children with family members or friends. In a report of the National Child Care Survey, Brafield, Deich, and Hofferth (1993) reported that families use several types of alternative arrangements for their infant and pre-school children. Seventeen percent of children under from low income families were cared for by a grandparent, 5 percent by some other relative, 2 percent were cared for by a non-relative in the child's home, and an additional 6 percent of children were in multiple part-time arrangements. Families also commonly choose unregulated care settings in which vouchers cannot be used. Willer et al (1991) indicated that nationally, 78 to 90 percent of family child care providers were unregulated. Regulated care might not be accessible, even with subsidies. Licensed and/or certified infant and toddler care is most difficult to assure, as the supply is limited. Parents of many of these children have already made alternative arrangements for their children's care. While pre-school care is more readily apparent in the county, much of it may be part-time care and not available to the parent who works a non-standard schedule. The availability of full-day kindergarten programs in Cleveland city schools and several suburbs could limit some of the projected need. In addition, services for school-age children vary throughout the county. Parents seeking subsidies for these children might need only school vacation and summer assistance. Finally, parents in two-parent families might find ways to alter their work schedules so that they can care for the children.

APPENDIX A

Table A1

Children in all working families by age of child, part time/full time work status of parents - City of Cleveland

Work Status of Parents	Infants (0-1)	Toddlers (1-2)	Pre-School (3-5)	School-Aged (6-12)	Total All
2 parent families - full time	541	1,774	2,766	5,929	11,010
2 parent families - part time					
Both parents part-time	22	170	111	436	739
1 full-time, 1 part-time	988	1,617	2,405	4,895	9,905
Single parent families - full time	822	1,591	2,761	7,471	12,645
Single parent families - part time	173	438	1,033	1,962	3,606
Total all children	2,546	5,590	9,076	20,693	37,905

Table A2

Children in all working families by age of child, part time/full time work status of parents - West and East side suburbs

Work Status of Parents	West Side Suburbs					East Side Suburbs				
	Infants (0-1)	Toddlers (1-2)	Pre-School (3-5)	School-Aged (6-12)	Total All	Infants (0-1)	Toddlers (1-2)	Pre-School (3-5)	School-Aged (6-12)	Total All
2 parent families - full time	885	1,734	2,803	8,194	13,616	836	2,321	3,035	8,330	14,522
2 parent families -part time										
Both parents part-time	110	206	212	466	994	22	61	124	397	604
1 full-time, 1 part-time	1,480	3,096	4,862	11,088	20,526	927	2,375	3,301	8,665	15,268
Single parent families - full time	389	528	1,219	3,628	5,764	284	834	1,361	5,400	7,879
Single parent families - part time	44	94	265	1,044	1,447	80	268	228	1,202	1,778
Total all children	2,908	5,658	9361	24,420	42,347	2,149	5,859	8,049	23,994	40,051

APPENDIX B

Table B1

Ages of children of working parents by percent of poverty and receipt of public assistance

Percent of Poverty	Infants (Up to year 1)	Toddlers (Ages 1 - 2)	Pre- Schoolers (Ages 3 - 5)	School-Aged (Ages 6 - 12)	Total All
With public assistance income					
Up to 100%	141	267	559	821	1,788
101 - 135%	92	105	274	725	1,196
136 - 150%		42	95	112	249
151 - 185%		150	111	177	438
Sub-total with public assistance income	233	564	1,039	1,835	3,671
Percent with public assistance income	6%	15%	29%	50%	100%
With no public assistance income					
Up to 100%	335	842	1,072	3,972	6,221
101 - 135%	286	462	1,383	3,728	5,859
136 - 150%	85	309	847	1,582	2,823
151 - 185%	448	1,336	1,590	5,035	8,409
Sub-total no public assistance income	1,154	2,949	4,892	14,317	23,312
Percent with no public assistance income	5%	13%	21%	61%	100%
Total all children	1,387	3,513	5,931	16,152	26,983

Table B2

Children in two parent families by parents' work status, ages of children, and percent of poverty

Two Parent Families – Full Time Work						Two Parent Families – Part Time Work								
Percent of Poverty	Infants (0-1)	Toddlers (1-2)	Pre-School (3-5)	School-Aged (6-12)	Total All	Infants (0-1)		Toddlers (1-2)		Pre-School (3-5)		School-Aged (6-12)		Total All
						2 p.t.	1 p.t., 1 f.t.	2 p.t.	1 p.t., 1 f.t.	2 p.t.	1 p.t., 1 f.t.	2 p.t.	1 p.t., 1 f.t.	
Up to 100%	84	70	200	343	697	22	58	87	47	54	166	274	657	1,365
101 – 135%	41	169	249	601	1,060	22	107	19	196	44	469	133	980	1,970
136 – 150%			149	188	337		44	16	117	16	261	38	443	935
151 – 185%	83	266	491	1,246	2,086		166	94	412	19	528	129	1,527	2,875
Total all children	208	505	1,089	2,378	4,180	44	375	216	772	133	1,424	574	3,607	7,145

Table B3

Children in single parent families by parents' work status, ages of children, and percent of poverty

Single Parent Families – Full Time Work						Single Parent Families – Part Time Work				
Percent of Poverty	Infants (0-1)	Toddlers (1-2)	Pre-School (3-5)	School-Aged (6-12)	Total All	Infants (0-1)	Toddlers (1-2)	Pre-School (3-5)	School-Aged (6-12)	Total All
Up to 100%	197	634	647	1,840	3,318	115	271	564	1,679	2,629
101 – 135%	208	132	594	2,223	3,157		51	301	516	868
136 – 150%	32	161	455	883	1,531	9	57	61	142	269
151 – 185%	180	638	523	1,993	3,334	19	76	140	317	552
Total all children	617	1,565	2,219	6,939	11,340	143	455	1,066	2,654	4,318

Table B4

Ages of children of working parents by percent of poverty – city of Cleveland

Percent of Poverty	Infants (Up to year 1)	Toddlers (Ages 1 - 2)	Pre-Schoolers (Ages 3 - 5)	School-Aged (Ages 6 - 12)	Total All
Up to 100%	384	791	1,270	2,894	5,339
101 - 135%	242	415	926	2,542	4,125
136 - 150%	44	198	529	625	1,396
151 - 185%	218	757	979	3,045	4,999
Total all children	888	2,161	3,704	9,106	15,859

Table B5

Ages of children of working parents by percent of poverty – West and East suburbs

West Side Suburbs						East Side Suburbs				
Percent of Poverty	Infants (0-1)	Toddlers (1-2)	Pre-School (3-5)	School-Aged (6-12)	Total All	Infants (0-1)	Toddlers (1-2)	Pre-School (3-5)	School-Aged (6-12)	Total All
Up to 100%	57	125	213	646	1,041	35	193	148	1,253	1,629
101 - 135%	47	75	337	866	1,325	89	77	394	1,045	1,605
136 - 150%	16	62	260	476	814	25	91	153	593	862
151 - 185%	143	294	364	1,082	1,883	87	435	358	1,085	1,965
Total all children	263	556	1,174	3,070	5,063	236	796	1,053	3,976	6,061

Table B6

Gender of children in working, low income families by percent of poverty and area of residence

Percent of Poverty	Cleveland		West Suburbs		East Suburbs		Total		Total All
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Up to 100%	2,617	2,722	549	492	733	896	3,899	4,110	8,009
101 - 135%	2,130	1,995	634	691	794	811	3,558	3,497	7,055
136 - 150%	605	791	467	347	416	446	1,488	1,584	3,072
151 - 185%	2,677	2,322	1,038	845	1,116	849	4,831	4,016	8,847
Total all children	8,029	7,830	2,688	2,375	3,059	3,002	13,776	13,207	26,983

Table B7

Ethnicity of children in working, low income families by percent of poverty and area of residence

Percent of Poverty	Cleveland		West Suburbs		East Suburbs		Total		Total All
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	
Up to 100%	428	4,911	58	983	16	1,613	502	7,507	8,009
101 - 135%	298	3,827	49	1,276		1,605	347	6,708	7,055
136 - 150%	70	1,326		814		862	70	3,002	3,072
151 - 185%	330	4,669		1,883	160	1,805	490	8,357	8,847
Total all children	1,126	14,733	107	4,956	176	5,885	1,409	25,574	26,983

Table B8

Race of children of working families by percent of poverty and area of residence - City of Cleveland

Percent of Poverty	Cleveland				
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Total
Up to 100%	2,258	2,729	128	224	5,339
101 - 135%	1,314	2,541	55	215	4,125
136 - 150%	746	602		48	1,396
151 - 185%	2,194	2,437	166	202	4,999
Total all children	6,512	8,309	349	689	15,859

Table B9

Race of children of working families by percent of poverty and area of residence - West and East Side Suburbs

Percent of Poverty	West Suburbs					East Suburbs					Total All
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Total	White	Black	Asian	Other	Total	
Up to 100%	970	32		39	1,041	815	782	16	16	1,629	2,670
101 - 135%	1,203	73		49	1,325	813	702	51	39	1,605	2,930
136 - 150%	814				814	402	336		124	862	1,676
151 - 185%	1,769	57	57		1,883	1,122	732		111	1,965	3,848
Total all children	4,756	162	57	88	5,063	3,152	2,552	67	290	6,061	11,124

APPENDIX C

Table C1

Number of children in working families earning up to 185 percent of poverty by child's age and PUMA area

PUMA area	Percent of Poverty				
	Up to 100%	100 – 135%	136 – 150%	151 – 185%	Total number of children
Area 03901					
With public assistance income					
Infants			42	16	58
Toddlers	32	16	16	25	89
Pre-schoolers	44	22	19		85
School age					
With no public assistance income					
Infants	107	25		29	161
Toddlers	67	51	90	208	416
Pre-schoolers	240	119	172	186	717
School age	363	276	170	556	1,365
Total Area 03901	853	509	509	1,020	2,891
Area 03902					
With public assistance income					
Infants	58	48			106
Toddlers	81			38	119
Pre-schoolers	168	28	19	19	234
School age	125	29			154
With no public assistance income					
Infants		19		52	71
Toddlers	121	130	28	110	389
Pre-schoolers	71	148	52	172	443
School age	384	240	70	769	1,463
Total Area 03902	1,008	642	169	1,160	2,979
Area 03903					
With public assistance income					
Infants	61	19			80
Toddlers	105	54			159
Pre-schoolers	125	42			167
School age	220	302			522
With no public assistance income					
Infants	25		28	77	130
Toddlers	108	26		210	344
Pre-schoolers	213	136	145	176	670
School age	601	268	147	654	1,670
Total Area 03903	1,458	847	320	1,117	3,742

PUMA area	Percent of Poverty				
	Up to 100%	100 – 135%	136 – 150%	151 – 185%	Total number of children
Area 03904					
With public assistance income					
Infants		25			25
Toddlers	19	51		38	108
Pre-schoolers	106	61			167
School age	139	182		36	357
Area 03904 (continued)					
With no public assistance income	29	38		25	92
Infants	235	90	38	67	430
Toddlers	125	182	42	209	558
Pre-schoolers	319	597	52	726	1,694
School age					
Total Area 03904	972	1,226	132	1,101	3,431
Area 03905					
With public assistance income					
Infants					
Toddlers	23			32	55
Pre-schoolers	61	22	38	67	188
School age	146	110	80	64	400
With no public assistance income					
Infants	104	68	16	35	223
Toddlers	32	13		38	83
Pre-schoolers	129	172	45	125	471
School age	553	516	87	240	1,396
Total Area 03905	1,048	901	266	601	2,816
Area 04000					
With public assistance income					
Infants	22				22
Toddlers	23				23
Pre-schoolers	32	73			105
School age	32	48	13		93
With no public assistance income					
Infants	35	25	16	31	107
Toddlers	32	69	20	38	159
Pre-schoolers	28	148	108	74	358
School age	271	313	131	606	1,321
Total Area 04000	475	676	288	749	2,188
Area 04100					
With public assistance income					
Infants					
Toddlers					
Pre-schoolers					
School age					

PUMA area	Percent of Poverty				
	Up to 100%	100 – 135%	136 – 150%	151 – 185%	Total number of children
With no public assistance income					
Infants		22		39	61
Toddlers				104	104
Pre-schoolers	35	90	63	61	249
School age	78	320	29	225	652
Total Area 04100	113	432	92	429	1,066
Area 04200					
With public assistance income					
Infants					
Toddlers					
Pre-schoolers	9				9
School age					
With no public assistance income					
Infants				73	73
Toddlers	70	6	42	152	270
Pre-schoolers	109	26	89	229	453
School age	265	185	303	251	1,004
Total Area 04200	453	217	434	705	1,809
Area 04300					
With public assistance income					
Infants					
Toddlers					
Pre-schoolers			22		22
School age	22			48	70
With no public assistance income					
Infants	13	60	9	35	117
Toddlers	57	29	66	89	241
Pre-schoolers	48	99	51	133	331
School age	396	326	298	450	1,470
Total Area 04300	536	514	446	755	2,251
Area 04400					
With public assistance income					
Infants					
Toddlers	16			26	42
Pre-schoolers		32			32
School age	74	32		29	135
With no public assistance income					
Infants		29	16	52	97
Toddlers	72	32		141	245
Pre-schoolers	49	177		129	355
School age	401	241	173	355	1,170
Total Area 04400	612	543	189	732	2,076

PUMA area	Percent of Poverty				
	Up to 100%	100 – 135%	136 – 150%	151 – 185%	Total number of children
Area 04500					
With public assistance income					
Infants					
Toddlers					
Pre-schoolers	26				26
School age	19				19
Area 04500 (continued)					
With no public assistance income	22				22
Infants	48	16	25	179	268
Toddlers	25	86	80	96	287
Pre-schoolers	341	446	122	203	1,112
School age					
Total Area 04500	481	548	227	478	1,734
Total all areas					
With public assistance income					
Infants	141	92			233
Toddlers	267	105	42	150	564
Pre-schoolers	559	274	95	111	1,039
School age	821	725	112	177	1,835
With no public assistance income					
Infants	335	286	85	448	1,154
Toddlers	842	462	309	1,336	2,949
Pre-schoolers	1,072	1,383	847	1,590	4,892
School age	3,972	3,728	1,582	5,035	14,317
Total all children	8,009	7,055	3,072	8,847	26,983

Note: Infants are under 1; Toddlers are 1 – 2; Pre-schoolers are 3 – 5; School agers are 6 – 12.